BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
" 3 months	30 00
" 6 months	60 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865 NO. 95.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 2—Reliable information from Cheraw this forenoon states that Sherman is in that vicinity with 3 army corps. They divided at Lynch's Creek, one corps, the left of the army, taking the Tillers Ferry road towards Cheraw, and the others crossing lower down. Skirmishing was going on all day of the 28th, near Thompson's Creek, about four miles from town. Prisoners are being brought in in small squads. Our Cavalry are holding the enemy in check. Troops have gone out to reinforce those already at Thompson's Creek.

Further intelligence contraband, but not discouraging.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 1.—The Senate passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive specie from the several States and use the same for the benefit of said States.

The report of the committee of conference on the currency bill was concurred in.

The House amendments to Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Governors of the several States for the employment of slave labor was concurred in.

In the House Mr. J. T. Leach submitted a resolution recommending that Gen. Lee be clothed with power to treat for peace. Referred to the Military Committee.

After some time spent in secret session the bill providing for the payment of cotton purchased in the Trans-Mississippi Department by government agents was farther discussed until adjournment.

TAXES.

We copy the following from the Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th ult:

The taxes are to be doubled. The legislation of Congress is not yet finally matured; but no doubt is left on the subject of double taxation. This may be assumed as settled; and another fact may also be regarded as almost determined, namely: that the currency is not to be increased in quantity. These two facts are of great significance when taken together. If the currency remains at its present limited amount, and if the Confederate taxes are to be doubled, then money must, of necessity, grow scarce and hard to get. The taxes will be felt with great severity, money will be in urgent demand; and a change must take place in the present rate of prices.

It is calculated that three hundred millions of dollars will be collected in taxes, much the larger portion of which sum will be payable in currency, the rest in four cent. bonds. Now, at the present rate of prices, it is found, in actual experience, that money is scarce in the banks, in the Treasury, and in all places of usual deposit, with a circulation outstanding of five hundred millions of dollars. But if a demand for two hundred millions or more be created for this currency, in addition to the existing demand resulting from the general transactions of society, an enhanced value must be imparted to the currency, and the prices of the great mass of commodities which are the subject of daily purchase and sale, must be ratably affected.

Various extraneous causes may operate to moderate the direct effect of the laws to supply and demand upon this currency. Military reverses may greatly discredit Confederate money. Invasion may prevent the collection of taxes in considerable areas of territory now liable to the excise. It is impossible to estimate the effect of future military contingencies upon the amount of taxes collected and the credit of Confederate paper, because they cannot be foreseen.

But, independently of the influence of these contingencies, it is inevitable that the levying and collecting of about three hundred millions of taxes, two-thirds of which will be payable in Treasury notes, will impart additional value to those notes. It is in vain to say that the money will be paid from the Treasury, for war expenditures, as fast as it is received into it. It must of necessity remain, for months, in transits between the pockets of tax-payers and the pockets of public creditors. The process of collecting in the interior and transmitting to the public depositaries, cannot be performed in less than an average of six months, for the whole country.—The effect of withdrawing nearly one half of the present outstanding currency from circulation for six months, can only be to enhance the value of three houndred millions remaining in circulatoin, and making money, already scarce, still scarcer.

It is thought singular that with five hundred millions of Treasury notes now in circulation in the community, money should yet be scarce.—But prices being fifty times as high as they were in old times, each citizen must have fifty times as much money in his pocket as formerly sufficed; so that a circulation of five hundred millions in the present currency is only equivalent to a circulation of ten millions before the war.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE ADJUTANT G J BANKS as a candidate for Major in the 1st Regiment of the Home Guards at its next organization. MANY HOME GUARDS.
March 1-3t*

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM 1865 OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.
P. FERRELL,
Feb 23-w6t Administor.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ **Rags Wanted.**—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

A MONSTER.—We mean a monster mail, which arrived here night before last—a pile of bags about the size of the State House and twice as important. We received a large number of letters and papers, but all of an olden date. The clerical force in the Post office now is small, and it was about nine o'clock in the morning before the matter could be got ready for delivery. Mr. Spencer, the head clerk, is active and obliging, and under the circumstances he is doing as much as any other two men would do. We protest against his being sent to "the front."

A PRESBYTERIAN IMMERSED.—The North Carolina *Presbyterian* came to us yesterday with all the qualifications of an orthodox Baptist. The Confederate mail bags, or something else, had permitted it to be immersed, no doubt contrary to its desires. We held it before the stove for a few minutes and dried all the Baptist out of it, restoring it to its old Presbyterian character—except a slight sprinkling, which dried off with the immersion, leaving it "high and dry," where we fear too many of both Baptists and Presbyterians will be left, when the final fires shall have evaporated the damp from this little clay-ball.

OUR MARKET.—We have a Market Square, but few are the commodities that come thereupon for sale; and what does come is held at fancy prices. *Living* is an obsolete idea, and even *breathing* is problematical. Many pious souls who have made fortunes by speculating, put on a sanctimonious air and declare that "God has abundantly blessed the poor." We say, bless the souls of these poor hypocrites. They are blind guides, rolling in the fat of the land and feasting from the flesh pots of Egypt. Verily, they shall have their reward.

NEW AND OLD.—In 1860 a gentleman went to market in Raleigh and made the following purchases:

10 lbs. beef stake, at 8 cts	80
1 lb. butter	25
10 chickens, at 10 cts	1 00
10 doz. eggs, at 15 cts	1 50
1 bushel potatoes	25
	$3 80

The same gentleman went to market a few days ago, and bought as follows:

10 lbs. beef steake, at $4	40 00
1 lb. butter	10 00
10 chickens, at $8	80 00
1 bushel potatoes	25 00
10 doz. eggs, at $5	50 00
	$205 00

Verily we are blessed with peace and plenty.

NO GAS.—We are notified that there will probably be no gas on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights, owing to the inability of the gas proprietors to get rosin. All ye who do not wish to be caught in the dark, had better provide yourselves with candles. It is passing strange that the railroad cannot bring us a few barrels of rosin. We believe Messrs Waterhouse and Bowes do the best they can—angels could do no more—and probably could give us no more light, in the way of gas. This article is not intended for those who prefer darkness to light.

EVE AND MARY COMPARED.—The two most extraordinary women that ever appeared in this world were unquestionably Eve, "the mother of all living," and Mary, "the mother of Jesus Christ." They occupied respectively the highest stations and the most critical points of time that ever fell to the lot of mortals; and they exhibit an instructive contrast. Eve lived at the beginning, and Mary at the "fulness of time." Eve saw the glories of the new made world after Creative Wisdom had pronounced it "all very good," and before sin had tarnished its beauty and disarranged its harmonies. Mary beheld it rising from the ruins of the fall, at the moment of its renovation, and at the dawn of its happiest day. Eve was placed in the most glorious and conspicuous situation, and fell into a state of meanness and degradation. Mary was of obscure origin and lowly station, but was raised, by a signal appointment of Providence, to the highest eminence. Eve was accessary to the ruin of man—Mary instrumental in the birth of Him who came as the Restorer and Saviour of mankind. Eve beheld the fatal curse first take effect, in overcasting the heaven with clouds, in withering the blossoms of paradise, envenoming the spirit of the animal creation, disordering the human frame, and ultimately destroying it, and introducing all the nameless diversities of woe which fill up the tradegy of human life. Mary witnessed the beginning of that long series of blessings which divine love has for ages dispensed to man, "through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus," and which will eventually replenish the cup of existence with unmingled sweetness and perfect joy. Eve witnessed with a trembling consciousness of guilt, the awful descent of these mighty "cherubims, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life," and which were placed "at the east end of the garden of Eden." Mary, with feelings of ecstatic rapture, beheld the angel Gabriel standing before her, with the smiles of Heaven upon his countenance, heard his benedictions, and held "communion sweet" with the holy messenger.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at his office for our use.

THE CARD FOR LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION BALL.—The Washington papers publish a description of the cards of admission to the inauguration ball, to take place in Washington on the 5th proximo. The olive branch, it seems, has been omitted from Lincoln's Administration in order that it may figure prominently in his ball cards:

"The caption consists of the words: 'National Inauguration Ball, March 4, 1865.' Beneath this are medallions interlaced (pinned together with a staff surmounted with a liberty cap) and edged with olive branches. Upon one of the medallions is an excellent portraiture of the President, and upon the other that of the Vice-President elect, inscribed at the bottom of each respectively with the name of their office; and beneath the medallions is a scroll, entwined about the staff, upon which are inscribed the names of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. In the centre of the card below is the blank form of invitation, and the list of managers subscribed thereto.

"Upon either side of the centre-piece are two pillars standing upon a base of three steps. The base represents stone, and the three steps are intended to represent the three great struggles of our nation for existence: the Revolution, the lower one, inscribed with the figures '1777-83'; the war with Great Britain, '1812-15'; and the present war, '1860-65.' Upon these steps are granite pedestals of rough rock, upon which are erected columns of *fasces*, strongly bound together with cords, representing the columns of the masses of the people supporting the government of the country. The right-hand column is surmounted by the American eagle, destroying a serpent. The National pendant is entwined about this shaft. Upon the other column is also an eagle, grasping in her talons the usual insignia of the arrows and the olive branch. About this column is entwined a scroll inscribed with the National motto, '*E Pluribus Unum*,' and also the words, 'We are one and indissoluble.'

We understand that the engraving has been accepted, and that the cards are now being printed. We also learn that one of them was shown at Mrs. Lincoln's reception yesterday afternoon, and elicited approbation."

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.—RATIFIED THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1865.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor whenever he deems it expedient may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence, by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty-four men rank and file to each company: *Provided, however*, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies when so consolidated shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies, and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated, said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments when so consolidated, not more than ten companies. The rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected their commissions shall be suspended and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of An act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th of July 1863, there shall be exempt one commissioner to each county appointed under An Act entitled An Act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army, the attorney general, solicitors for the several circuits and counties, county trustees, county surveyors physicians of five years practice, one editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees to be certified on oath by the editor, mail carriers, professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have, twenty scholars, the necessary skilled operators in factories and foundaries, regular public millers, and blacksmith's and wheel-wrights who have established shops, regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each county: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades and was employed in the same prior to first of January, 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time, except public millers who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to the Home Guard and Militia who are required under this act to serve in the ranks and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *Provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard duty in the county in which he resides.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHOVELS, AXES, PLOWS, IRON, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLE SHOVELS.
10 do Cast Steel Axes.
4 do do do Hi'ling Hoes.
8 do Grindstones, medium size.
3 do No. 0 Plows, one horse.
5 do No. 11 do do
4 do No. 60 do do
1 do No. 2 two horse Livingston Plows.
1200 do Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts.
250 pounds Horse Shoes.
300 do do do Nail Rods.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Band Iron, Bolt Iron, Spiders, Ovens, Lids, Wagon Boxes, &c., at SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.'S,
March 3-5t* Raleigh, N C.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BECOME ADMINISTRATRIX of W. J. Lougee, dec'd, at Febr'y session, 1865, of Wake County Court, hereby warn all the creditors of the dec'd to present their claims for payment to me or Augustus L. Lougee, of Raleigh.
March 3-d&w3t CAROLINE E. LOUGEE.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C S A
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 27th 1865.

ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJ W. W. PEARCE, for leather and shoes will without delay send to this Office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned.
E H HOOPER,
Feb 28-d1w1t Maj. and Chief Q. M.

THE CARD FOR LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION BALL.—The Washington papers publish a description of the cards of admission to the inauguration ball, to take place in Washington on the 5th proximo. The olive branch, it seems, has been omitted from Lincoln's Administration in order that it may figure prominently in his ball cards:

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E H HOOPER,
Feb 28-d1w1t Maj. and Chief Q. M.

Conscript Office.
RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 2.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Hdq'rs Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the issue of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will again be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us, then, oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
Feb 23-d3tw2t E. J. HARDING, *Adjutant*

Papers throughout the State except 10th Congressional District copy, Dailies 3 times and Weekly's twice.

NEGRO AUCTION
AND
Commission
HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business: and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-d1f WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

FOR RENT.

FOR THE YEAR 1865, A COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, in the Eastern Ward of the City of Raleigh. The House is a cottage dwelling with two rooms, with kitchen and smoke-house attached. There is also a good garden.

For further prticulars apply at the *Southern Field and Fireside Office*. Feb 28-d2t

FOR RENT

A FINE STORE HOUSE, ON FAYETTEVILLE St. with dwelling above, side passage and all admirably arranged, for rent for the balance of the year.
Feb 16-tf Apply to C M FARRIER.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same properly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 30 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.
HENRY E. COLTON,
Feb 21-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

TO GAS CONSUMERS

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF MARCH, THE price of Gas will be $60 per 1000 feet.
WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Feb 21-1stm Lessees.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named GEORGE. He is a bright red-skined mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W F Askew & Co, Raleigh, or to Dr W J Hawkins at Ridgeway. Feb 23-10t

$300 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN, ON SUNDAY THE 26TH INstant, either taken from my room or lost between Gales' printing office and the Masonic Hall, a DIAMOND BREASTPIN, containing nine small diamonds in a cluster, with an unusually large sized pin. When last seen it was in a small black case. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the Passport Office, and no questions asked. Any one giving information leading to the recovery of the Pin will be entitled to the reward.
Feb 28-tf

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.
At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 1-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:
One square of nine lines, or less,

One day	$3 00	One week	$20 00
Two days	5 00	Two weeks	40 00
Three days	7 00	Three weeks	60 00
Four days	9 00	One month	120 00
Five days	12 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty cents, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $1 square for every insertion.

When sent by mail, the money must accompany the advertisements. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MAR.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Lieut T C JAMES, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj S C STRINGFELLOW, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E E HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DEURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS RILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

DR. B. F ARRINGTON,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON DENTIST.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DISEASES OF the Mouth and Throat.
Office, at Exchange Hotel. Residence on Hillsboro st.
Feb 28-tf Raleigh N. C.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to
BUILD.
A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE.

40 x 66 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with
16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 13-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

I'o save our [illegible] by letter, we shall [illegible] margin of the paper [illegible] expire, and if not [illegible] stopped. Watch for the cross mark, and renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following [illegible] and advertising. Persons ordering the paper [illegible] should give the present office, county and State to which it is sent, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$5 00
" " Three months	30 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES.

All advertisements per square of [illegible] lines or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

We have received a copy of Gov. Brown's message and shall publish such portions of it as relates to matters of general importance to-morrow. He recommends the calling of a Convention for the purpose of correcting abuses of the administration, and to save the cause of the South from the hopeless ruin to which the policy of Mr. Davis and his Congress is leading it.—Our Governor and Legislature, thinking that the ways of Mr. Davis and Congress are ways of pleasantness and peace, have no use for a Convention.

Late Northern papers contain accounts of great rejoicing, throughout the North, on the fall of Charleston and the restoration of the "flag" to Sumter. National salutes were fired, and the public buildings at Washington were illuminated by order of the President.

We call the attention of our people to the proclamation of the Governor relative to supplies in the army. While there are supplies in the land the soldiers ought not to suffer, and we doubt not but the citizens of the State, in this as in everything else, will come fully up to the measure of their duty.

Some of the Richmond papers insist that we are all the stronger for the loss of Charleston and Wilmington. If this be a true principle, would it not be well to abandon Richmond and Petersburg, as we should be stronger without them?

One of the Richmond papers complimente the people of North Carolina and expresses the opinion that Sherman will be checked in this State. Well let us hope so, but if we fail to do what Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina have been unable to accomplish don't call us all traitors.

We learn from very high authority at Richmond that Vice President Stephens did not contemplate canvassing Georgia to make war speeches when he left the Capital.

The Yankee papers claim that Schofield has a force of 45,000 men in Eastern North Carolina.

THE NEGRO BILL.—The Despatch of Wednesday says:

Yesterday, during the consideration in secret session by the Confederate Senate of the bill to raise two hundred thousand negro soldiers, a motion was made for its indefinite postponement, and which was agreed to by a majority of two. This is equivalent to laying the bill upon the table, but it can be called up at any time; and we have reason to know that it will be again taken up within the next few days, when it will be passed. The measure is delayed not because of a want of strength on the part of its advocates, but for a specific purpose.

The same paper of a later date says:

The Confederate Senate, on yesterday, removed the injunction of secrecy from proceedings on the Senate bill, introduced by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, to provide for raising two hundred thousand negro troops. It appears that the bill was lost in the Senate on Tuesday, the 21st instant, by a vote of eleven to ten. Those who voted for an indefinite postponement of the bill—which amounts to its defeat—were Messrs. Baker, Barnwell, Caperton, Garland, Graham, Hunter, Johnson of Georgia, Johnson of Missouri, Maxwell, Orr and Wigfall.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Brown, Burnett, Haynes, Henry, Oldham, Semmes, Simms, Vest, Walker and Watson.

In official circles, this is considered as disposing of the question of putting negro soldiers into our armies finally. The House negro soldier bill, which is very similar to the Senate bill, has not been, and is now believed will not be, acted upon by the Senate.

There is absolutely no news. Up to 7 o'clock, last evening, the "reliable man" had not arrived at Fayetteville, from Lumberton, and hence we have nothing from Sherman. We have no idea that Sherman is going to Charleston or Wilmington: he is bound North, and unless he is checked by the force of arms he will bring up on the North Carolina Railroad, somewhere between Greensboro and Goldsboro, within the next thirty days. We may expect sensation stories now as when he was marching through Georgia, but his course is onward; and unless we can whip him he will go to Richmond. Better not to deceive ourselves but realize the situation as it is.

WHERE IS SHERMAN?—There were various rumors afloat yesterday, the most important of which, (and about as reliable as any,) was that Sherman had been driven back to and through Charleston, and that he then attempted to escape on pontoon bridges to Nassau, when the bridges became detached and the whole Yankee army was overwhelmed in the Gulf Stream, as were Pharaoh and his hosts in the Red Sea.

WAR NEWS.

The [illegible] Wednesday:

All is quiet on this side of James river.—During the forenoon of Monday, the enemy shelled our works on the Appomattox with great fury, some of the shells falling in the city of Petersburg. Grant is extending his City Point railroad to his position on Hatcher's run.

THE TENNESSEE AND SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

A report comes from Southwestern Virginia that Gillium, with forty-five hundred Yankees, is advancing into Upper East Tennessee, their advance being now north of Greeneville. It is believed to be their intention to try and occupy the "State of the State" at the time of the coming election.

Gilmer's brigade of Kentucky cavalry had an engagement last Saturday at Bell's bridge, in Lee county, Virginia, twenty-five miles north of Cumberland gap, resulting in a splendid victory to our arms. Our loss was not over sixty killed and wounded.

BOLD EXPLOIT—THE YANKEE GENERALS CROOK AND KELLY CAPTURED.

The following interesting official telegram was received at the War Department Monday night:

HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 24, 1865

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

General Early reports that Lieutenant McNeil, with thirty men, on the morning of the 21st, entered Cumberland, captured and brought out Generals Crook and Kelly, the adjutant-general of the department, two privates and the headquarters flag, without firing a gun, though a considerable force is stationed in the vicinity.

Lieutenant McNeil and party deserve much credit for this bold exploit.

Their prisoners will reach Staunton to-day.

R. E. Lee.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following telegram was received yesterday:

HARRISONBURG, Feb. 24.—Major-Generals B. F. Kelly and George Crook, and Major Thayer Melvin, of General Crook's staff, are here, en route for Richmond. They were captured in Cumberland, Maryland, last Tuesday morning 3 o'clock, by Lieutenant Jesse McNeil and forty-five of his men, and fifteen of General Rosser's furloughed men. They will reach your city by the cars on the Central railroad to-morrow.

VAUGHAN AT WORK IN EAST TENNESSEE—A RAID BEYOND KNOXVILLE.

The following was received yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 24, 1865.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

General Echols reports that detachments of Vaughan's cavalry struck the railroad beyond Knoxville at Sweetwater and Athens, capturing the garrison at both places. Sixty men of the Twentieth Ohio regiment, with horses and equipments, were taken.

[Signed] R. E. Lee.

FREDERICKSBURG.

The *Express* of the 27th says:

The enemy has not yet developed his plan of operations on our right. The heavy and continued rains of the last two or three days and nights, have, no doubt, materially interfered with his movements, and will probably check his advance for several days. An engagement is, however, imminent, being only deferred in consequence of the terrible condition of the roads and the immediate inability to use artillery.

Reliable intelligence, however, leads us to believe that on Friday and Saturday nights the enemy moved a number of pieces of artillery to his left. The rumbling of these trains could be distinctly heard from points of observation, not necessary now to mention.

The enemy's cavalry, and the main body of his infantry have been moved towards Hatcher's Run, and at present, but a feeble force confronts our lines east of the city. Intelligent deserters report that the entire Yankee lines between the Weldon Road and the Appomattox river, are now defended by one corps alone—the Ninth.—We are inclined to believe this statement, as intelligence through other sources convinces us that every man that can be spared from these lines have been moved to our right. We but await the clearing up of the weather, and some improvement in the condition of the roads, to hear that the enemy has commenced a heavy movement against our extreme right.

During the progress of the fire in this city on Saturday afternoon, the enemy threw several shells into the town. This elicited a response from our batteries, which drew off the Yankee fire. For the space of two hours a fierce duel was thus kept up. As far as we could learn there were no casualties on our side.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA FRONT.

The Fayetteville *Telegraph* of March 1st has the following:

The latest information from Sherman locates him at a point 22 miles from Cheraw, with the supposed design of reaching Wilmington. For reasons not necessary to be stated, it is thought that he will avoid Cheraw in his march. There can be no doubt that his original plans have been defeated, but it is a matter of great uncertainty, we think, what is his present design. It is probable that he may be making for Wilmington, and even there, a rapid movement in force will be made on Fayetteville; or on Goldsboro, in co-operation with a movement, possibly, from Newbern. It behooves the authorities to be watchful and energetic.

We think we can see that there are counter-movements at all points, that will bring Sherman to grief.

LATER.

We have advices from Cheraw as late as 12 o'clock on Monday, which go to confirm the impression that Sherman is striking for the coast. Still, he will use his utmost efforts to deceive our commanders; and it is therefore impossible to determine his point of destination. Vigilant eyes are watching his movements, and he will find a brave and determined army hanging on his flanks, and rear, wherever he may go.

FROM OUR OWN FRONT.

A letter from the Postmaster at Elizabethtown, to the Postmaster here, dated Feb. 27th, states that there were none of the enemy this side of Elizabethtown on that day. [illegible] the enemy.

THE NUMBER OF CONSCRIPTS LEVIED IN STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The following report of the Superintendent of Conscription has been transmitted to the Confederate Senate by the Secretary of War. It will be found exceedingly interesting, containing, as it does, information that has been much sought after, but which is now, for the first time, given to the public. It will be seen that North Carolina has furnished over one-fourth of the whole number that has been sent to the field, and yet a great clamor is kept up against her for not doing her duty:

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, February 17, 1865.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

Sir: Your reference of the following resolution was received at this office on the 17th instant:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be instructed to inform the Senate, with as little delay as possible, what number of conscript soldiers have been levied in each State of the Confederacy and placed in service in the field; whether there has been any failure to execute the law of conscription in any State by reason of any cause other than its occupation by the enemy; if so, why it has not been executed with uniformity in all localities where the operations of the enemy have not prevented."

The following exhibits the number of conscripts assigned to the army from camps of instruction, as furnished by the reports of the commandants of conscripts of the respective States:

Virginia, 13,933; North Carolina, 21,343; South Carolina, 9,120; Georgia, 8,998; Alabama, 14,875, exclusive of operations of General Pillow; Mississippi, 8,061, exclusive of operations of General Pillow; Florida, 362, since January, 1864; East Louisiana, 81, for part July, August and September, 1864; East Tennessee, 5,220. Total 81,993.

It is conjectured that nearly an equal number have gone into the service, and been placed on rolls, who are not recorded in the camps of instruction. The returns are accurate in the four States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

In the month of June, 1863, the matter of conscription in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee was taken from the control of this bureau and placed in the hands of Brigadier-General Pillow, who continued to administer it until January, 1861. This bureau has never been able to obtain any record or report of the operation of conscription in those States during that period of seven months. It is believed none exists. Much of the year 1864 was consumed in the endeavor to get rid of the system of General Pillow and re-establish a more uniform and efficient service.—It is believed the returns, since March, 1864, from those States are nearly correct.

In the States of Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi there has been "failure" to execute the law of conscription for the reasons stated above. In the other States it has been executed with as much uniformity and vigor as the agencies assigned to the duty and the circumstances of the country would allow.

Where there have appeared diversities they have resulted from the difference in the efficiency of officers, the opposition of State authorities, the resistance of communities, and the exercise of the discretion vested in the Executive. In many cases, localities bordering on the lines of the enemy have required different proceedings from those applicable to the interior. In some of these, great leniency was necessary, in some such rigor as infused the Executive to charge military commanders with the service. In some sections the condition of the populations demanded leniency, others admitted the utmost rigor. Since January, 1864, in all the States east of the Mississippi, the same general system has prevailed.

Instructions to local officers have been uniform, with the special variations indicated. The difference in the returns of the four Eastern States is fully accounted for, thus: In Virginia and South Carolina there has never been exhibited the slightest opposition to the conscription law, and after its passage, large numbers of men passed into the service without being compelled to go through the camps, thus evading the law on one point to obey it in another way. In North Carolina and Georgia, there was popular constituted resistance. The consequence was that while in Virginia there were but fourteen thousand conscripts, there are supposed to be sixteen thousand *quasi* volunteers; while in North Carolina there are 21,500 conscripts, and, perhaps, less than 8,000 *quasi* volunteers. In Georgia the case is different, and presents this aspect: That no violent was the prejudice against conscription that only about 9,000 have been returned, and yet, the people choosing their own mode of going into service, have sent, it is supposed, about 26,500 *quasi* volunteers. The constant and persistent efforts of this bureau has been to preserve uniformity and palliate all inevitable disturbances in the administration of the law.

I remain, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN A. PRESTON,
Brigadier-General and Superintendent.

LETTER FROM GENERAL LEE ON THE NEGRO ENLISTMENT.

The following letter from General Lee, on the subject of putting negroes into the army, clearly defines his views on that important subject:

HEADQUARTERS
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMIES,
February 18, 1865.

Hon. E. Barksdale, House of Representatives, Richmond;

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, with reference to the employment of negroes as soldiers. I think the measure not only expedient, but necessary. The enemy will certainly use them against us if he can get possession of them; and as his present numerical superiority will enable him to penetrate many parts of the country, I cannot see the wisdom of the policy of holding them to await his arrival, when we may, by timely action and judicious management, use them to arrest his progress. I do not think that our white population can supply the necessities of a long war without overtaking its capacity and imposing great suffering upon our people, and I believe we should provide resources for a protracted struggle—not merely for a battle or a campaign.

In answer to your second question, I can only say that, in my opinion, the negroes, under proper circumstances, will make efficient soldiers.—I think we could at least do as well with them as the enemy, and he attaches great importance to their assistance. Under good officers and good instructions, I do not see why they should not become soldiers. They possess all the physical qualifications, and their habits of obedience constitute a good foundation for discipline. They promise a more promising material than many armies of which we read in history, which owed their efficiency to discipline alone. I think those who are employed should be free. It would be neither just nor wise, in my opinion, to require them to serve as slaves. The best course to pursue, it seems to me, would be to call for such as are willing with the consent of their owners. An impressment or draft would not be likely to bring out the best class, and the use of coercion would make the measure distasteful to them and to their owners."

I have no doubt that if Congress would authorize their reception into the service, and empower the President to call upon individuals or States for such as they are willing to contribute, with the condition of emancipation to all enrolled, a sufficient number would be forthcoming to enable us to try the experiment. If it proved successful, most of the objections to the measure would disappear, and if individuals still remained unwilling to send their negroes to the army, the force of public opinion in the States would soon bring about such legislation as would remove all obstacles. I think the matter should be left, as far as possible, to the people and to the States, which alone can legislate as the necessities of this particular service may require. As to the mode of organizing them, it should be left as free from restraint as possible. Experience will suggest the best course, and it would be inexpedient to trammel the subject with provisions that might, in the end, prevent the adoption of reforms suggested by actual trial.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Fellow Citizens—The necessities of our country, as represented by our Confederate authorities, impel me, again, to appeal to your generosity.

You are aware, that in consequence of interruption to our railroad communications by recent movements of the enemy, the subsistence of Gen. Lee's army has become greatly jeopardized. For at least a few months that army will have to rely upon North Carolina and Virginia alone.—I am informed by the Commissary Department, that the usual methods of collecting supplies will be insufficient for the purpose.

In reference to this point, I need only cite the authority of General Lee himself, who writes as follows, in regard to a similar appeal to the people of Virginia:

"I cannot permit myself to doubt that the people will respond to it, when they reflect upon the alternative presented to them. They have simply to choose whether they will contribute such commissary and quartermaster stores as they can possibly spare to support an army which has already borne and done so much in their behalf, or retaining their stores, maintain the army of the enemy engaged in their subjugation. I am aware, that a general obligation of this nature, rests lighly on most men—each being disposed to leave to its discharges to his neighbor—but I am confident that our citizens will appreciate their responsibility in the case, and will not permit an army, which by God's blessing and their patriotic support, has hitherto resisted the efforts of the enemy, to suffer now through their neglect."

It seems, therefore, that our all depends upon the voluntary action of the people of North Carolina and Virginia; and trusting that whatever you have to spare, will be promptly and patriotically brought forward for the use of your country, in its hour of trial—the following plan is submitted, which is being acted upon in the State of Virginia with the best results. It is understood also, that provisions will be received either as sales, loans or donations.

1st. Let every citizen, who can, pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designating any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution:

2. Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say 30 pounds of bacon and 180 pounds of flour, or their equivilent in beef and meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.

3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver one half of the amount above stated, viz: 40 pounds of bacon and 90 pounds of flour (or its equivalent) IMMEDIATELY, and the remainder at the end of three months, unless he prefer the better plan of advancing the whole amount at once.

4. Let the pledge of each individual, subscribing and furnishing the rations of one soldier for six months, be made the basis of larger subscriptions. Those whose generosity and whose means will enable them to do so, may obligate themselves to provide the rations of 5, 10, 20, or any number of soldiers for months, while even the poor, who could not afford to supply the rations of one man, may, combining, authorizing one of their number to make the designated subscription of, at least, one ration for one man for six months.

To effect this, I earnestly recommend that county and neighborhood meetings be immediately held in every portion of the State, at which subscriptions may be taken up; and that a committee of responsible and reliable gentlemen be appointed by such meetings, to wait on those who do not attend, and ascertain what can be raised at the earliest possible moment.

And rest assured, that no patriot can better serve his country, than in so doing. By this means every possible ounce of provisions which can be spared for the support of our army, may be made available.

Should you not, Fellow Citizens, respond to this call, you may calculate, not only upon seeing your own sons in the army suffer and be defeated in the field, for want of these supplies, but you will have the mortification to behold them seized and appropriated to the support of the enemy who comes to destroy us. Advancing as he does, through the interior of the land, without either water or railroad communications, in his rear, he is now subsisting by the plunder and the ruin of the people of South Carolina, and must necessarily do so, when he enters our State. Be assured, therefore, that every pound of bacon or beef, and every bushel of meal which you withhold from your own army, is a certain contribution to the maintainance of that of the enemy. You have, therefore, to choose whether you will feed your sons, who are bleeding in our defence, or our ruthless enemy who arms our slaves and lays waste our country.

To show you, fellow citizens, the earnest impression I have of the necessity of this action, and that I will call upon you to make no sacrifice which I will not share with you, I have tendered to the Commissary Department one half of my entire year's supply, and expect to put my own family upon the limited rations allowed to our soldiers, regretting that I have so little to offer. That which is left me to subsist upon will be doubly sweet, because it will be the bread of honor and independence.

Confidently relying upon the generosity and patriotism of a people to whom I have often appealed and never appeal in vain, I am, fellow citizens, Your obedient servant,

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHERSON,
Private Secretary.

[For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR.—You profess to be a friend to the soldier, the private, who has no voice in any place but in the hottest of battle, and there but to be heard through his musket; and if you are the friend you profess to be, will you not publish a few lines for a poor private, who never was heard in a newspaper before. I am going to speak a few words with regard to the Pay Department of this Confederacy; and here let me ask, is it not hard that the poor privates cannot be paid the insignificant little sum of 18 dollars per month, oftener than once a year? The men who are paid to make money, it seems, might make enough to pay the poor privates, when the latter are suffering, bleeding and many dying by being kept in the field to defend the wise gentlemen who are kept out of harm's way for the purpose of making money. We got into a controversy in camp a few days ago, about what the cause was of our not being paid. One fellow said they stole all the money before they could get it to the field; another that they spent it all for liquor, and another that it took so near all to pay the hotel bills of the Yankee men who went to Richmond to make peace that the little remainder was spent in liquidating the expenditures of the war meetings.

Could the men in fault know the curses heaped upon them for being so delinquent, they surely would try to do better. Frequently a poor fellow gets a letter from the dear ones at home, away from him, asking him to please send them a dollar or two to buy some bread for the suffering children, who have not had a crumb for a day or more. What do you suppose is his anguish when he knows he has not a cent, even in Confed, which reduced to a fraction amounts to 0.

But it is the nature of man to be selfish, and these *bomb-proof* officers are living on the fat of the land in ease and comfort and have no such trying moments to rack their minds or mar the beauties of *their* soldier lives. All is gaiety and fine sport for them, and even in death their *names* will *stain* the pages of history; but their *souls*, if they have any, I fear, will be in a worse place. But the poor old foolish private has no business to complain. Everybody knows he is nothing, or he would have been an officer, too. If he die, that is nothing, the Government don't miss him. If his wife and child starve to death, that is nothing, the Government don't miss them.

If we are fighting in a common cause, why not every one perform his duty properly? The private is not only *made* to do this duty, but if he transcends the least military rule he is punished severely, if not shot. But these *fat* office fellows are not only allowed to *not do their duty*, but if they even take a few hundred millions once and awhile, that is nothing, the people are able to pay it without feeling it. It is only a little defect in taxes.

Such outrages are enough to make the blood of any man who was borne in a free country as ours once was, to boil to madness. Will such be tolerated for four more long years? If the private soldier thought so, there would but few remain in arms to witness it. The honest men in the camp hate and detest the name of deserter, but what redress have they; if they complain to the authorities they ask if you are an *officer*.—You of course say no. Well as you are a private you must be put under arrest and court martialed for complaining against your *superiors*.—What, then, is a poor private to do, when he can find no comfort from any quarter, but to desert, although he many detest it ever so much.

Let the authorities see that their contract with the soldiers are fulfilled, and I assure you the man who would desert would be worth but little to his country in any place.

I have written more than I intended, but could write much more still if I thought it would be of any benefit to our army. Yours, &c.

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS.

February 20th, 1865.

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I HAVE TWO OR THREE GOOD COMFORTABLE ROOMS to rent, suitable for lodging rooms. Also a good STORE ROOM, with back room, containing a fireplace, attached. I can also furnish SHACKS of Ham and Eggs and such other things as the market will afford. A good BAR ROOM attached.

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LIEUT. COLONEL, 1ST. REGT. GUARD HOME Defence, 2nd Class—CAPT. J. C. DeCARTERET, will be supported for Lieut. Colonel of the above Regiment by MANY VOTERS.
March 1-4t